

Choice Flowering Bulbs



OUR SELECT LIST FOR
PLANTING SEASON 1915



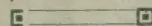
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DAFFODIL BULBS.—Grown and Flowered in Fibre.

THE
CULTIVATION
OF
FLOWERING
— BULBS —
IN THE ROOM.

Last season, that is, during February to May, the growing of Daffodils, Polyanthus, Narcissus, Freesias and other Bulbs, Hyacinths, etc., in fibre, —placed in Ornamental Bowls —was quite the rage, and splendid results were obtained. This illustration shows a Bowl of well-grown Daffodils, and we have specialised this season in the "fashion," and are introducing a new planting material.

We have also imported a fine range of Bowls, patterns which we have found to be the most serviceable. (See page 6.)



Anderson & Co. Ltd.

FLOWERING BULBS, SEEDS AND PLANTS,

399-401 George Street, Sydney

Spring Flowering Bulbs.

HINTS ON CULTIVATION

THE SOIL.—Bulbs will grow in almost any well-worked soil; they mostly prefer a sandy loam, but will grow in almost pure sand if well enriched. Strong, stiff soil, however, must be thoroughly broken up, well drained and lightened by the addition of sand or vegetable matter, such as leaf mould, etc., before it can be made suitable for planting. Often a green crop grown on land after its preparation, and dug in, would greatly help to bring the soil into proper condition. After the land has been deeply dug for the reception of Bulbs, it is always better to allow it to remain for a week or two, so as to allow the soil to settle, otherwise the Bulbs may sink too deeply in the soil.

THE PLANTING.—When planting Bulbs the size of the Bulb always should be taken into consideration; for instance, a Hyacinth Bulb measuring 2in. diameter requires a covering of 2in. only, and the same may be taken generally with the planting of all others, giving them a covering of soil equal to the diameter measure of the Bulb. For late planting of Gladioli, the depth should be increased so that the bulbs may escape the surface heat of summer. According to the varieties, planting should be done in groups, beds, or rows, and the distance determined by the size of the plants when grown. The soil must on no account be wet or sticky at the time of planting and if at all loose should be made firm with the foot. Where it is inclined to be stiff, a little sand at the base of the Bulbs will greatly help the drainage and prevent rotting, as in many cases failure is due to too much moisture.

MANURING and MULCHING.

—Bonedust is one of the safest manures that can be used if well incorporated with the soil at time of planting. Most flowering Bulbs dislike ammonia and fresh stable manure; fowlyard manure should be avoided. Well-rotted stable or cow manure which has been maturing for some considerable time can be safely used, but should be well dug in at the base of the Bulbs, and not allowed to touch them when planting. In the case of Daffodils the manure is intended to hold the moisture like a sponge, and is not intended as a fertiliser. For summer flowering Bulbs, such as Gladioli, Lilliums, Montbretias, a top-dressing of old stable manure or decayed vegetable matter placed over the

surface of the soil to the depth of about 2in. is invaluable, as it keeps the roots cool and retains the moisture in the soil. It is not necessary for early Spring Flowering Bulbs; for these the soil should be kept well open with a hoe.

RANUNCULUS AND ANEMONES—Special Cultivation.—

Where it is intended to make beds of either Ranunculus or Anemones by themselves, a good way is to first start the Bulbs in shallow boxes in good sandy loam well drained. When the Bulbs have started into growth, and are about 2in. high, the sides of the box can be taken away, and each plant cut out carefully with a knife and planted about 9in. apart each way in the beds. In this way gaps in the beds are avoided, as there is always a

small percentage of both Ranunculus and Anemones which fail to germinate.

CULTURE OF GLADIOLI.

The culture of Gladioli is exceedingly simple, as they will grow in any average soil; but to grow them to perfection the soil should be of a sandy or loamy nature, and should be well worked or trenched to a depth of 18 inches. No new or green manure should be used in preparing the soil, but old, well-rotted stable manure, dug well in so that it does not touch any of the bulbs, will greatly assist in keeping the ground in a moist, open condition, and will promote a strong, hardy growth. A dressing of bone manure can, however, be incorporated with the soil with perfect safety. If planted in rows, the bulbs should be 8 to 10in. apart, and the rows 2ft., and covered to a depth of 2 to 3 inches. When the shoots are about 12in. high they should be tied up to keep them straight. The soil

between the bulbs should be stirred up and kept clean. It will not be necessary to water them unless the season is a very dry one, if the ground has been well worked, as we recommend, but if watering is resorted to let it be done thoroughly if less frequently. A top-dressing of manure over the surface of the soil is an excellent practice in summer. After the plants have finished blooming and show signs of ripening by their yellow and brown leaves, the bulbs should be lifted and the shoots cut off close to the bulbs and when the bulbs are properly dried, the old sole or bulb should be removed and the new bulbs stored in a dry place until ready for re-planting.

HOW TO GROW Flowering Bulbs in Bowls.

With the aid of ANDERSON'S PREPARED FIBRE, it is possible to grow and flower successfully many beautiful flowering bulbs in bowls. For indoor decoration there is nothing that gives quite the effect of a "Bowl of Flowering Bulbs."

There are many gardeners who do not possess the facilities for outdoor cultivation of bulbs, but by the use of our Special BULB FIBRE the matter is very simple. The following are the directions:—

First place a layer of the Fibre in the bottom of the bowl—then place the bulbs in position and fill in the rest of the Fibre until the bulbs are nearly covered—then give sufficient water to make moderately damp. Place the bowl in a dark, airy cupboard or corner until the bulbs show a few inches of growth, when it is necessary to give plenty of light and air. Once the bulbs have started to make good growth keep moderately moist.

It is not necessary to provide drainage when bulbs are grown in our specially prepared Fibre.

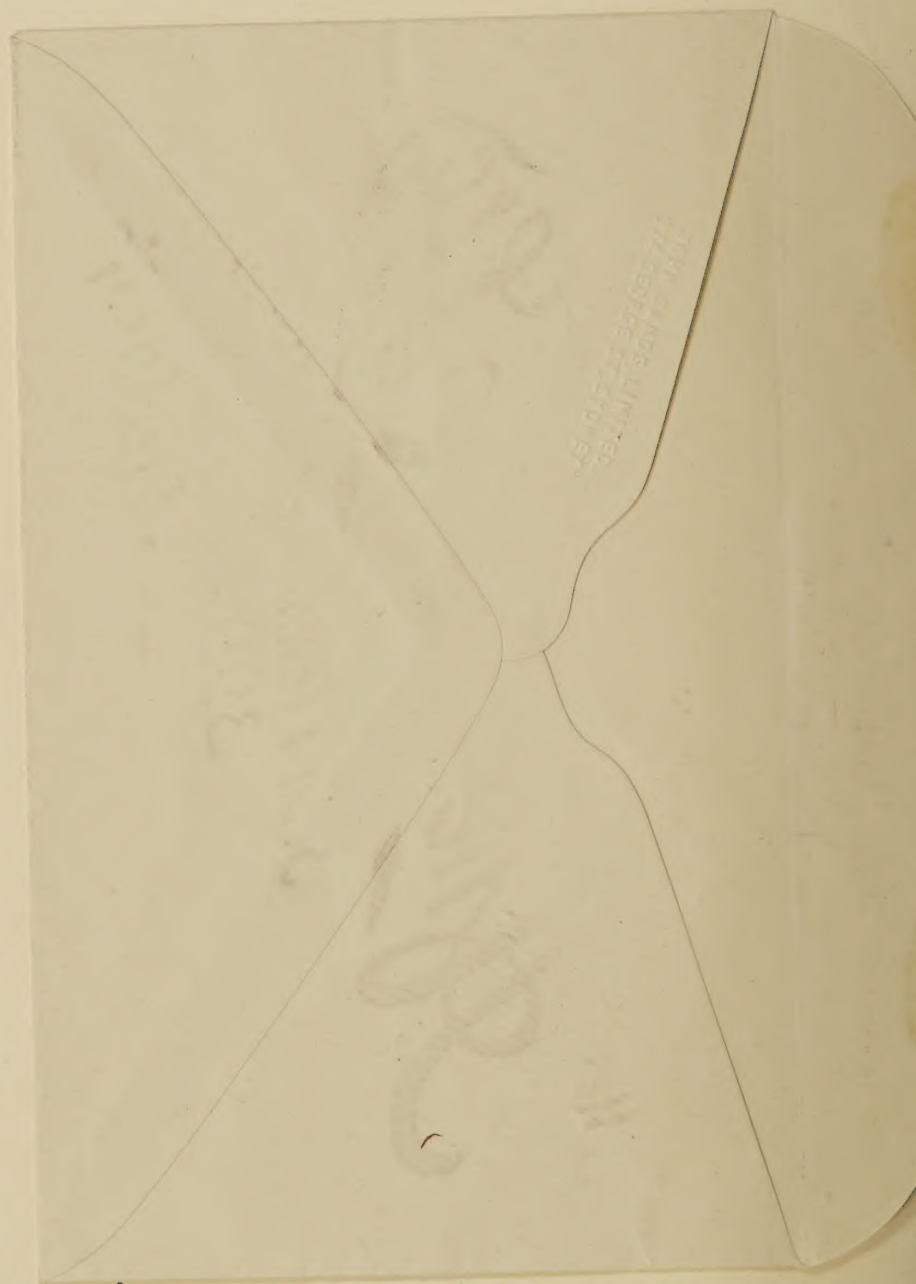
**BULB FIBRE, 4d. per lb.; 2/- 7 lbs.; 3/6 14 lbs.
SPECIAL BOWLS, FOR GROWING BULBS IN FIBRE.
from 1/6 to 5/- each. (See page 6.)**

Messrs
Anderson & Co Ltd

Seed & Plant Merchants.

399 GEORGE ST.

— Sydney —



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Flowering Bulb Order—continued.

ANEMONES.

PLANT MARCH TO JUNE

COLLECTIONS OF ANEMONE—See Page 12

Anemones are deserving of a place in every garden, and we cannot too highly recommend them. Their matchless variety of colour, and endless shades of crimson, scarlet, lilac, rose, blue, purple and white, together with the wonderful markings and blotches of colour, render them very attractive. They are most beautiful as cut flowers, and will last for a week in water. The plants bloom for a long time, and by successional planting they can be had in bloom for three months. They prefer a fairly strong soil, well drained; plant about 6in. apart and cover about one inch.

DUTCH SINGLE (Mixed)—All colours. A splendid assortment. 1s. doz., 5s. 100.

SINGLE SCARLET—Very showy. 1s. doz., 6s. 100.

SINGLE WHITE—Beautiful pure white, flowers very freely. 1s. doz., 6s. 100.

SINGLE BLUE—1s. doz., 6s. 100.

DUTCH DOUBLE (Mixed)—Including many brilliant shades of colour. 1s. 6d. doz., 7s. 6d. 100.

DOUBLE SCARLET—Brilliant colour. 1s. 6d. doz., 7s. 6d. 100.

DOUBLE WHITE—Very fine. 1s. 6d. doz., 7s. 6d. 100.

DOUBLE BLUE—1s. 6d. doz., 7s. 6d. 100.

CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED, Mixed—Large handsome double flowers, petals incurved. 2s. doz., 10s. 100.

ST. BRIGID—Very large, mostly semi-double flowers in all the loveliest shades; useful for cutting. 2s. doz., 10s. 100.

FULGENS (Scarlet Windflower)—Dazzling scarlet; light, elegant growth. 2s. 6d. doz.

FULGENS, fl. pl.—Double variety of the handsome Scarlet Windflower. 2s. 6d. doz.

Anemone Collection, see page 12.

Anomatheca Cruenta

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY. (Red Freesia).

A very pretty Cape Bulb like the Freesia; colour is a rich carmine crimson. 3d. each, 2s. 6d. doz.

Agapanthus PLANT ALL YEAR ROUND.

BLUE 1s. each. **WHITE** 1s. each.
Crown of beautiful flowers on stem 3ft. long.

Babiana PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

SPLENDENS—Deep red. 2d. each, 1s. 6d. doz.

STRICTA—Tall blue. 2d. each, 1/6 doz.

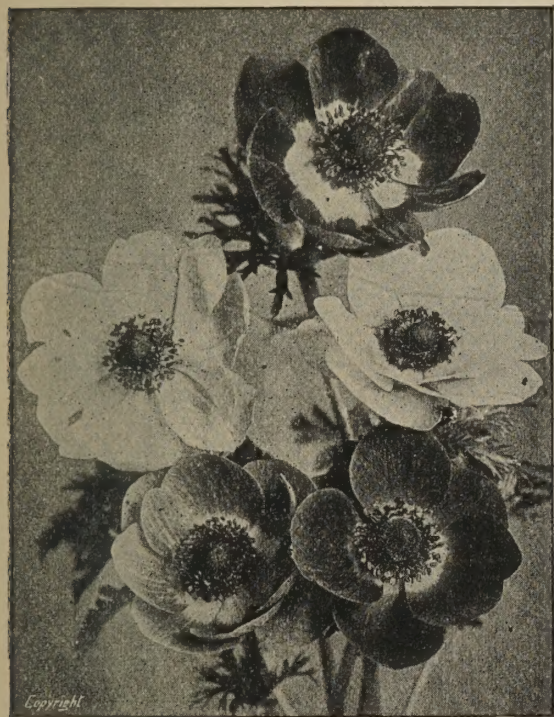
FINEST MIXED—Including beautiful red shades. 2d. each, 1s. 6d. doz.

Very showy plants, producing rich self-colours and very distinct hues in the same flower, with long wire-like foliage. Beautifully sweet-scented.

Begonia Tubers

Tubers available May to September.

A fine mixture, or in separate colours. Single varieties, 1s. each, 10s. doz. Double varieties, 1s. 6d. each, 15s. doz. Postage extra.



SINGLE ANEMONE.

Allium PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

A decorative, showy family of hardy Spring and Summer flowering bulbs. Any soil suits them, they require no particular care; bloom for a long time.

NEAPOLITANUM—Pure white, in large umbels, long stalks. Very useful for cutting. 10s. 100, 1s. 6d. doz.

Brunsvigia PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

Postage extra.

This magnificent border plant forms a handsome crown of flowers on a stem of about 3ft., containing from 18 to 24 separate blooms, with a delightful perfume.

MULTIFLORA—Pink and white. 1s.

PALLIDA—White. 1s. 6d. **Rosea**—1s.

Calla PLANT APRIL TO JUNE.

Postage extra.

ELLIOTTIANA—Leaves evenly spotted and marked. The spathe is a very rich pure yellow. One of the most beautiful Callas. 2s. 6d. each.

MACULATA ALBA—Spotted leaves, white flowers; pretty pot plant. 1s. each.

ÆTHIOPICA (Arum Lily)—The Old Nile Lily. 1s. each. Plant any time.

Chlidanthus Fragens

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

The flowers are a pure yellow, and highly scented. 6d. each, 5s. doz.

Crinum

PLANT ALL YEAR ROUND.

A beautiful plant. Its habit resembles the Agapanthus. The flowers are produced in bunches on tall stems.

CAPENSE—White, with pink stripe.

MOOREI—Beautiful pink.

PEDUNCULATUM—Giant white.

POWELLII—White, shaded pink.

1s. 3d. each.

Crocus

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

(Best suited to the cool districts.)

BLUE, YELLOW, MIXED COLOURS, WHITE STRIPED, 2s. doz.

Old English favourite, but only suitable to the colder districts. If the situation and climate are suitable, no special care is necessary; will thrive in poorest soils.



CROCUS.



EMPEROR.

SIR WATKIN.

CYNOSURE.

Although in Australia there is no such long winter rest for bulbous plants as in England and the Continent, nevertheless these charming plants, which mark the advent of spring in the old country, have their short rest here; but as soon as the approach of spring is heralded by the sunshine and warm days, the Daffodil wakes into new life and soon puts forth its bright flowers in all their loveliness to deck our gardens and our homes, and mark the springtime with their bright beauty, just as effectively in Australia as they do in England.

There is no more easily cultivated bulb, for, although the Daffodil prefers a strong loam, it will grow and flower freely in any average garden soil. The land should be well worked and deeply dug, but if it is very poor, well-rotted horse-manure should be dug in to a depth of 8 to 12 inches, so that it does not touch the bulbs. Bone manure can be incorporated with the soil to advantage. We offer strong bulbs which will flower the first season. These should be planted 6 inches apart, and the crown of the bulb should not be covered more than 2 inches. The flowers keep a long time when cut, and retain their brilliant colours in water for several days.

Daffodils can also be grown in water with much success, and their cultivation in this way is most interesting. Half fill a china or glass bowl with pebbles, or small pieces of sandstone, so as to keep the bulbs in position; then fill in with water to reach just above base of bulbs, and keep filled up to that level when water goes down by evaporation; about 6 bulbs in a bowl will make a good show. Sir Watkin, Emperor and Empress are very suitable for the purpose.

DAFFODILS grown in Bulb Fibre make a splendid show for indoor cultivation, and are well worth attention. For Cultural Directions, see Inside Front Cover.

Incomparabilis or Chalice Cupped Section.

AUTOCRAT—Very handsome flower; full self yellow. 3d. each; 2s. doz.

BEAUTY—Red cup. 3d. each; 2s. doz.

BERTIE—Perianth creamy white, cup yellow, edged orange. 3d. each; 2s. doz.

C. J. BACKHOUSE—Perianth yellow, of medium size, with a long cup of rich orange scarlet; extra. 6d. each; 5s. doz.

COMMANDER—Pale sulphur perianth, large yellow cup, stained orange scarlet. 8d. each; 6s. doz.

CYNOSURE—Large primrose perianth, and changing to white; stained orange scarlet cup. 2d. each, 1s. doz., 6s. 100, 50s. 1000.

FIGARO—Perianth yellow, cup large and spreading, stained orange scarlet, flowers large and well formed. 3d. each; 2s. doz.

FLAMBEAU—Yellow perianth, crown fiery orange red; one of the very finest. 3s. each.

FRANK MILES—Soft self yellow; very charming. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

GEORGE NICHOLSON—Perianth pure white, cup clear yellow, of fine form and great substance, late. 6d. each; 4s. doz.

GLORIA MUNDI—Yellow perianth, large cup, heavily stained orange scarlet; a fine, noble flower. 2s. 6d. each.

GOLIATH—Large white perianth, barred yellow, large yellow cup. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.

GWYTHYR—Large broad yellow perianth; crown suffused orange. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

LUCIFER—(True). Large handsome white perianth; cup an intense glowing orange-red colour, lasting well in the sun, very striking; strong grower and free bloomer. 3s. each.

MABEL COWAN—White perianth; cup margined orange scarlet; beautiful flower. 8d. each.

MAGOG—Perianth sulphur, large yellow cup, fine flower. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

MARY ANDERSON—Flowers white, with deep orange cup, distinct and beautiful. 8d. each; 6s. doz.

NORTHERN LIGHT—A flower of superb beauty, broad, rich yellow perianth, bright orange crinkled cup. 5s. each.

PRINCESS MARY—Broad white perianth; cup much expanded; smooth and suffused orange. 8d. each.

QUEEN BESS—Pure white perianth; large, much expanded; pale yellow cup. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

QUEEN SOPHIA—Perianth sulphur; large spreading frilled cup, heavily stained orange-scarlet, of great beauty. 2s. 6d. each.

SIR WATKIN (Giant Welsh Chalice Flower)—Rich sulphur yellow perianth; cup yellow, tinged with orange; beautiful. 3d. each; 2s. doz.; 10s. 100.

SPLENDENS—Large broad imbricated sulphur perianth; large cup, edged orange-scarlet; very handsome. 6d. each; 5s. doz.

STELLA—Large white perianth; yellow cup. 2d. each; 1s. doz.; 6s. 100.

DAFFODILS or NARCISSI

Continued.

White Winged or Bicolor Trumpet Section.

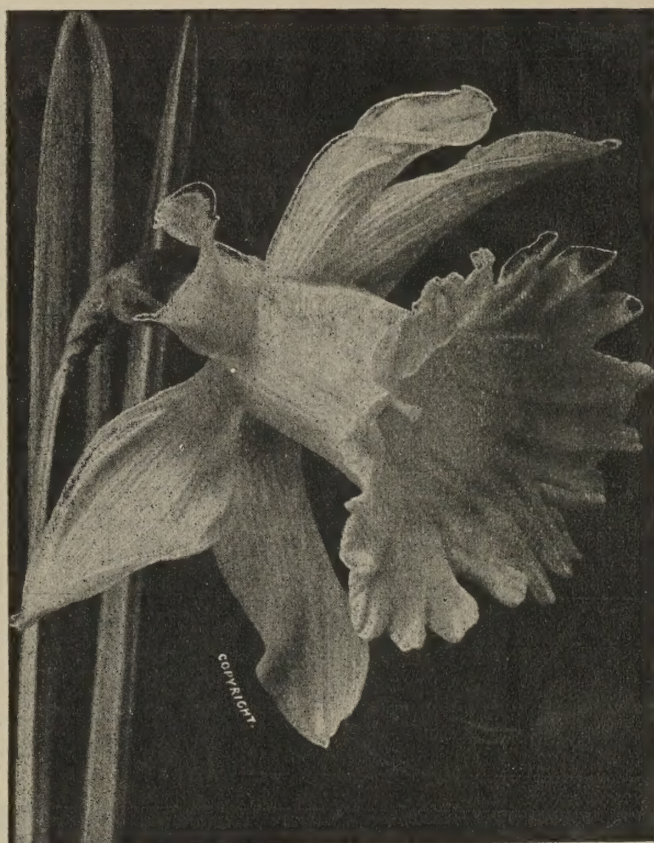
- ADA BROOKE**—Perianth white, trumpet rich orange-yellow, flowering after Empress and before Grandis; strong grower. 6d. each; 5s. doz.
- CERVANTES**—Perianth pale sulphur, trumpet yellow, nicely frilled. 9d. each.
- DEAN HERBERT**—Perianth primrose, changing to sulphur; large rich yellow trumpet. 6d. each; 5s. doz.
- EMPRESS**—White perianth, great substance; rich yellow trumpet. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.; 15s. 100.
- GRANDIS**—Large and finely imbricated, pure white perianth; large full yellow trumpet. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.
- MADAME PLEMP**—Very bold flower, large, white, twisted perianth; long golden trumpet. 1s. 6d. each.
- MICHAEL FOSTER**—Sulphur white perianth, yellow trumpet. 8d. each.
- PRINCEPS**—Pale lemon perianth, often lighter than the trumpet. 2d. each; 1s. doz.; 6s. 100.
- PORTIA**—Soft primrose perianth, trumpet yellow, free bloomer. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.

White and Sulphur Trumpet Section.

- ALBICANS**—White perianth; trumpet primrose, passing to white, elegantly recurved. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.
- CERNUUS**—Perianth and trumpet silvery white. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.
- CERNUUS PULCHER**—Silvery white, with primrose trumpet, passing to white. 6d. each; 5s. doz.
- J. B. M. CAMM**—Perianth white; rich cream trumpet; fine form. 1s. each.
- MADAME DE GRAFF**—Flower of good substance, perianth pure white, trumpet pale primrose passing to white. 3s. each.
- MRS. THOMPSON**—Pure white trumpet, elegantly frilled, large and very handsome. 4d. each; 3s. doz.
- MARCHIONESS OF LORNE**—Perianth sulphur white, trumpet primrose, brim elegantly recurved; a strong grower and free bloomer. 9d. each.
- MOSCHATUS** (White Spanish Daffodil). Charming dwarf variety. 6d. each; 5s. doz.
- WILLIAM GOLDRING**—Large snowy-white tapering perianth, drooping over primrose trumpet. 6d. each; 5s. doz.
- SNOW KING**—Snow-white large hooded flower, with graceful drooping habit. 3s. each.
- W. P. MILNER**—Perianth and trumpet sulphur, a charming variety. 4d. each; 3s. doz.

Self-Yellow Trumpet Section.

- ARD RIGH** (Irish King). Large trumpet, yellow perianth. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.
- BULBICODIUM** (Hoop Petticoat Narcissus). Colour like the Buttercup, small flowers; large corolla, with small outer petals. 2d. each; 1s. 6d. doz.
- EDWARD LEEDS**—A full rich yellow variety, large and good. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.
- EMPEROR**—Deep primrose perianth, imbricated sepals; rich yellow trumpet. 3d. each; 2s. doz.; 12s. 6d. 100.
- GLORY OF LEIDEN**—Very large pale yellow perianth; rich, full yellow trumpet. 1s. each.
- GOLDEN BELL**—Yellow twisting perianth, golden trumpet; tall grower. 1s. each.
- GOLDEN SPUR**—A grand variety, vigorous constitution and a magnificent flower in every respect. 3d. each; 2s. 6d. doz.
- HENRY IRVING**—Broad yellow spreading perianth, large yellow trumpet, very handsome. 4d. each; 3s. doz.
- HER MAJESTY**—Light self-yellow, brim of trumpet serrated. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.
- KING ALFRED**—Uniform rich golden yellow trumpet, large and elegant, with open frilled mouth; very tall, vigorous grower. 4s. 6d. each.
- MAJOR**—Rich yellow, twisted perianth; hardy, late. 2d. each; 1s. 6d. doz.; 10s. 100.



DAFFODIL MAXIMUS.

SELF-YELLOW TRUMPET SECTION—Continued.

- M. J. BERKELEY**—Rich full yellow, trumpet much expanded and reflexed at edge; the best of all early trumpets. 6d. each; 5s. doz.
- MAXIMUS**—Rich golden yellow, twisted perianth. 4d. each; 3s. doz.
- P. R. BARR**—Primrose perianth, rich, full yellow trumpet, free bloomer. 3d. each; 2s. doz.
- VISCONTRESS**—Primrose yellow, with narrow twisted perianth. 9d. each.

Leedsii Section.

- AMABILIS**—Silvery white, with long cup; very early. 2d. each; 1s. 3d. doz.
- ARIADNE**—Perianth white, cup ivory white, very large, saucer-shaped, wide and spreading, frilled at margin. 3s. each.
- DUCHESS OF BRABANT**—Perianth white; cup canary. 2d. each; 1s. doz.; 6s. 100.
- DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER**—Large pure white perianth, long canary yellow cup, tinted orange. 8d. each; 7s. 6d. doz.
- GRAND DUCHESS**—Perianth white, cup spreading and stained apricot-orange; a charming early variety. 4d. each; 3s. 6d. doz.
- KATHERINE SPURRELL**—Broad white perianth; cup soft canary; a very beautiful flower. 6d. each; 5s. doz.
- LEEDSII WHITE**—Silvery white; lovely flower. 2d. each; 1s. 6d. doz.; 9s. 100.
- MADGE MATTHEWS**—Large white perianth; elegant white cup; distinct. 6d. each; 4s. doz.
- M. MAGDALINE DE GRAAFF**—Broad white perianth; cup suffused orange. 4d. each; 3s. doz.
- MINNIE HUME**—Large white perianth; large spreading cup, passing from lemon to white. 2d. each; 1s. 6d. doz.; 10s. 100.
- MRS. LANGTRY**—Broad white perianth; large white cup, edge bright canary yellow. 3d. each; 2s. doz.
- WHITE LADY**—An exquisite flower, having a broad white perianth of perfect form, with a dainty cup prettily crinkled, of a beautiful pale canary shade. 2s. 6d. each.

DAFFODILS or NARCISSI—continued.

Barri Section

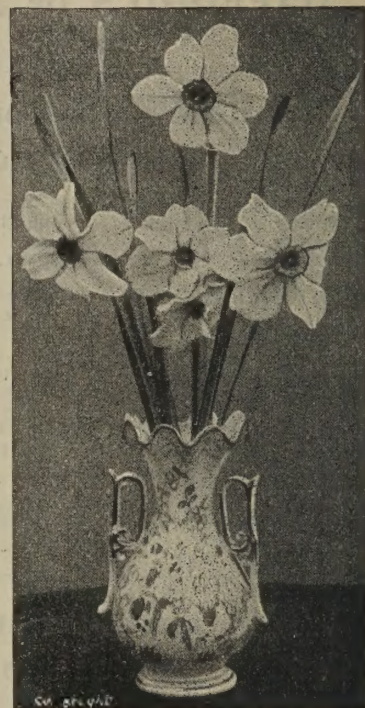
- ALBATROSS**—Perianth white, cup citron, edge orange red; very attractive. 1s. 6d. each.
CONSPICUUS—Broad spreading perianth; broad short cup, conspicuously edged orange-scarlet; the most beautiful of this type. 2d. each, 1s. doz., 6s. 100, 50s. 1000.
CROWN PRINCE—Perianth white; cup large and heavily stained scarlet; very large handsome flower, sturdy grower. 1s. 3d. each.
FLORA WILSON—Pure white perianth; cup stained orange-scarlet, very striking flower. 4d. each, 3s. 6d. doz.
GENERAL MURRAY—Creamy white perianth; canary cup, edged orange. 3d. each, 2s. doz.
MRS. C. BOWLEY—A very striking and beautiful flower, with white perianth and glowing orange-red cup. 8d. each.
ORPHEE—Primrose cup, beautifully edged bright orange-scarlet, resembling Barri Conspicuous, but flowering earlier. 3d. each, 2s. doz.
SENSATION—Large pure white perianth; cup canary, conspicuously edged with orange-scarlet; very beautiful. 6d. each; 5s. doz.

Burbidgei Section

- BARONESS HEATH**—Perianth yellow; cup suffused throughout orange-scarlet; very distinct and beautiful. 6d. each, 4s. 6d. doz.
BURBIDGEI—Clear white cup, margined bright cinnabar red; a beautiful early-flowering form of "Poeticus." 2d. each, 1s. doz., 6s. 100.
ELLEN BARR—Broad white perianth; cup citron, stained orange-scarlet. 3d. each, 2s. 6d. doz.
FALSTAFF—Perianth snowy white; cup lemon, margined orange. 2d. each, 1s. 6d. doz.
JOHN BAIN—Large white perianth; citron cup. 2d. each, 1s. 6d. doz.

Double Daffodils

- AURANTIUS PLENUS** (Butter and Eggs)—Double yellow, with orange centre. 2d. each, 1s. 6d. doz.
ALBUS PLENUS AURANTIUS (Eggs and Bacon, or Orange Phoenix)—White, with orange nectary; beautiful. 3d. each, 2s. 6d. doz.
ALBUS PLENUS SULPHUREUS (Codlins and Cream or Sulphur Phoenix)—White, with sulphur nectary; exquisite. 6d. each, 4s. doz.
TELAMONIUS PLENUS—Great double yellow Daffodil. 3d. each, 2s. doz.



DAFFODIL CONSPICUUS.

Poeticus Narcissus

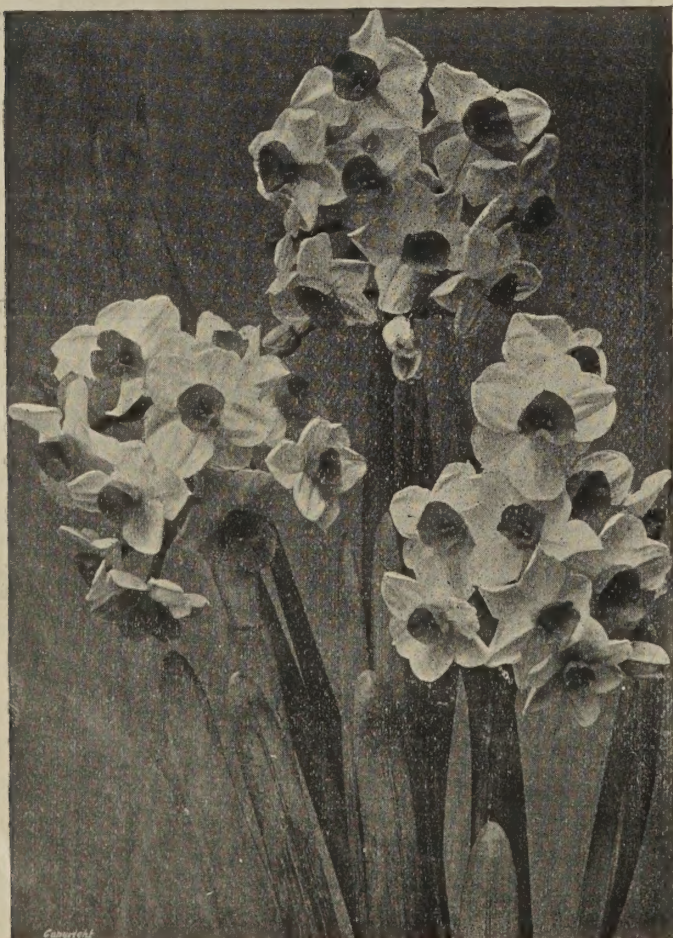
- ALBA PLENA ODORATA**—Double white, Gardenia-flowered, useful for cutting. 3d. each, 2s. doz.
GRANDIFLORUS—Perianth pure white; cup suffused crimson. 8d. each, 7s. 6d. doz.
ORNATUS (Pheasant's Eye)—Single, pure white imbricated perianth; flat cup, edged scarlet. 2d. each, 1s. doz., 6s. 100.
POETARUM—Perianth pure white; cup orange-scarlet. 3d. each, 2s. 6d. doz.

Polyanthus or Bunch-Flowered Narcissus

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

- BATHURST**—Pale lemon, good large flower, very early. 2d. each, 1s. 6d. doz., 9s. 100.
DOUBLE ROMAN—White, orange nectary, early. 2d. each, 1s. 6d. doz., 9s. 100.
DUCHESSE OF ALBANY—Creamy white, orange cup. 2d. each, 1s. 6d. doz., 9s. 100.
DUBIUS GRANDIFLORUS—Cambric white, very large. 2d. each, 1s. 6d. doz., 9s. 100.
GRAND MONARQUE—White perianth; yellow cup, immense truss; the finest of all, late. 3d. each, 2s. doz.
GRAND PRIMO—White perianth; yellow cup. 2d. each, 1s. 6d. doz., 9s. 100.
GRAND SOLIEL D'OR—Deep rich yellow, with orange cup. 2d. each, 1s. 6d. doz., 9s. 100.
JAUNE SUPREME—Perianth yellow; cup orange. 2d. each, 1s. 6d. doz., 9s. 100.
PAPER WHITE—Charming pure white, exquisite perfume, early. 2d. each, 1s. doz., 6s. 100.
SULPHUR CROWN—Large truss, good colour. 1s. 6d. doz., 9s. 100.
WHITE PEARL—Pure white, very fine flower, late. 2d. each, 1s. 6d. doz., 9s. 100.
WHITE PERFECTION—Immense trusses of pure white flowers. 4d. each, 3s. 6d. doz.

SIX EACH OF THE ABOVE TWELVE
 ——— VARIETIES FOR 8/6 ———



Anderson & Co. Ltd. for Seeds, Plants and Bulbs

FREESIA. (A Great Favourite.)

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

These flowers have a delicious perfume, and are of great value for cutting; each bulb bears more than one stem with eight or ten flowers. Most desirable pot plants, but they are perfectly hardy out of doors; should be planted four inches apart, and lightly covered; from five to eight inches high.

ARMSTRONGII—Pink; a beautiful shade of pale pink. 3d. each, 2s. 6d. doz.

REFRACTA ALBA—White; sweet-scented; very fine. 6d. doz., 3s. 100.

REFRACTA ALBA—Extra large bulbs for pot culture. 9d. doz., 5s. 100.

LEICHTLINI—White, passing to primrose; yellow throat; pretty. 9d. doz., 5s. 100.

NOVELTY.

FREESIA.—Anderson's Sunset.

This variety is quite distinct from any that has been previously offered. The colour is a blend of yellow and deep orange, and the perfume is all that could be desired. "Sunset" is free flowering, has long stems, and is a sturdy grower. We highly recommend this novelty. 3d. each, 2/6 doz.



FREESIA.

HYBRID GLADIOLI. (For Culture, see Inside Front Cover.)

The Gladiolus is a charming flowering plant which can be had in bloom for six months in the year if frequent plantings are made, as the bulbs can be kept in a dry state for a long period, and can safely be kept out of the ground, if necessary, until they have a shoot of an inch in length. As cut flowers, they are unrivalled, and last a long time in water, and if cut when only the first flowers are expanded, the remaining flowers will open in water. The first planting should be made in April, followed by others right on until October, or later if bulbs are available.

We hold the Premier Collections in Australia of these lovely plants, and are constantly improving it by importing many of the charming new varieties which are raised on the Continent and elsewhere from time to time.

Gladioli Gandavensis.

ALEXANDRE—Flowers of a clear cinabar-red, ivory white blotch on lower petals. 1s. 6d. each.

ASSUREUS—Ashy rose colour, white blotch, good. 1s. 6d.

BARONESS BURDETT COULTS—Delicate lilac, tinged with rose, flamed rosy purple. Spike very long, flowers very large. 2s. each.

CAPRICORNE—Large, well-opened flowers, creamy white, with a light violet tinge in the throat. Petals crimped. 3s. 6d. each.

CHRYSOMELE—Tall spike of yellow flowers striped and glazed with cherry-red, conspicuous golden blotch. 2s. each.

DOROTHEE—Very large flowers of a fine lilac colour, flamed carmine. 1s. 6d. each.

Gladioli Gandavensis.

AMALTHEE—Pure white, violet red blotch, tinted lilac.

AMIRAL CERVERA—Slaty rose, creamy white blotch, with purplish red band.

ANGELIQUE—White tinted flesh, blotch ivory-white.

BEAUTE DE JUILLET—Satiny rose, salmon tint, striped violet, long spikes.

CARMEN—Straw-colour, streaked rose, citron rose at base.

CARMELITE—Salmon rose, shaded slate.

CARNATION—Fleshy white, tinged carmine, blotched purplish carmine.

DEUIL DE SAINT PIERRE—Rose, striped violet, red blotch.

***ETINCELLE**—Intense orange red, small white blotch.

***FLORENCE**—Large, flower bright lilac, blotch on two lower petals.

***HERCULES**—Brilliant velvety scarlet, streaked orange red, violet blotch.

JEAN BART—Large spike, bright crimson red, white blotch.

***LAMARCK**—Cherry-red, tinted with orange, pure white stain.

LILY—Large flowers, mottled with creamy white and bright soft rose.

VARIETIES OF RECENT PRODUCTION.

DUC DES ABRUZZES—Elongated spike, well furnished with large, well-opened flowers; throat white, the edges of the petals suffused with soft rose colour and conspicuously striped and spotted with carmine-red. 2s. 6d. each.

GENERAL MARINA—Flowers of a rich bright currant-red, very slightly suffused with a darker shade on the edges of the petals; a violet blotch at the base of the lower divisions. Very distinct shade. 1s. 6d. each.

SAFRANO—Delicate nankeen yellow, centre currant-red. 1s. 6d. each.

TRIOMPHE DE PARIS—Creamy white, small carmine blotch, shaded gold. 1s. 6d. each.

1/- each; 10/- doz.

MARTINIQUE—Fine dark red, pale yellow blotch.

***MARIE THERESE**—Almost white; a few rosy stripes on straw-coloured blotch.

MENTOR—Slaty-rose colour, blood-red blotch on white ground.

NUEE D'ORAGE—Almost entirely slate colour.

PACTOLE—Yellow, tinged rose at edges, blotch darker.

POTENTAT—Carmine rose, scarlet blotch, edged clear yellow.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT—Cherry-rose, with carmine blotch on white ground.

PROSERPINE—Large cherry-red flowers, banded with slate colour.

REINE BLANCHE—Long spike of pure white flowers, small purple streak at bottom of throat.

SCEPTRE DE FLORE—White throat, brightening to richest rose, spotted carmine.

***TIGRIDIA**—Salmon-yellow, large and open, flamed rosy carmine.

***VAN DAEL**—Delicate salmon rose, streaked blood red at top of petals.

BULBS OF NAMED VARIETIES, marked thus *, not available until after July. MIXTURES from February to September.

Anderson & Co. Ltd., 399 George Street, Sydney



Gladioli Nanceianus. 1s. each, 10s. doz.

ABBE ROUCOURT—Crimson, pencilled blood red.
 CAPTAIN BRAULOT—Salmony red, brown blotch on white ground.
 COLONEL GILLON—Rose, lower petals blotched white and pencilled red.
 COLOSSE—Salmon rose edged and suffused lilac, white blotch, sprinkled rose.
 *DESDEMONA—Immense flowers, ashy rose colour, dark red blotch, edged white.
 FERDINAND KEGELJAN—Orange-red, flamed salmon-rose, blotched and pencilled.
 G. A. KUYK—Carmine red, pencilled purple on white ground.
 IRIS—Curious slaty blue, flamed red, white blotch, spotted carmine red.
 *LE RIFF—Light lilac, striped violet red, lower petals blotched red on yellow ground.
 PACHA—Orange red, striped red on sulphur ground.

Gladioli Lemoinei. 1s. each; 10s. doz.

ARMENIAN—Pale lilac, with a violet blotch.
 *BARON JOSEPH HULOT—Large flowers, rich violet.
 ECLAIREUR—Bright red, with dark red blotch.
 MARC MICHELI—Very pale lilac, two petals with violet blotch and yellow line.
 *MEPHISTOPHELES—Deep red, blotched black and sulphur; unique.
 SENATEUR VOLLAND—Blue, dark violet blotch, yellow stain, striped blue.

Gladioli Colvillei. (TRUE MINIATURE.)

PLANT MARCH TO JULY. 3d. each, 2s. 6d. doz.

Charming Gladiolus for cut blooms or table decoration; the graceful spikes are very light and beautiful, with delicate foliage.

THE BRIDE—Pure white.
 ROSY GEM—White, deep rosy markings.
 RUBRA—Purplish red.
 DELICATISSIMA — White, crimson flaked.
 INSIGNIS—Scarlet early.

Our Choice Gladioli Bulbs

(In Splendid Mixture). 5s. per doz., 35/- per 100.

PLANT FEBRUARY TO SEPTEMBER.

This assortment includes many superb varieties and shades of colour, and every bulb will produce a flower worth looking at, and every collection, whether large or small, will include a great variety. Bulbs are from our celebrated collection.

Gladioli in Collection.

Our magnificent collection of Gladioli includes a superb variety of the various selections which produce flowers of the most lovely colours and shades.

12 LOVELY NAMED VARIETIES 10s.
 25 LOVELY NAMED VARIETIES 20s.
 50 BULBS, 25 NAMED VARIETIES. Our own selection, 35s.
 ANY VARIETIES SOLD OUT WILL BE SUBSTITUTED.

Bulb Bowls for Growing Bulbs in our Special Fibre



THE SYDNEY.

6in. 2/9
 7in. 3/9
 8in. 5/-

THE GREEK.

6in. 2/-
 7in. 2/6
 8in. 3/3
 9in. 4/6

JAPANESE IMARI.

Blue and white.

4in. 1/3
 6in. 1/9
 8in. 3/-
 9in. 4/6
 Red and white, various sizes.
 1/3 to 4/9.

THE NARCISSUS.

7in. 3/3
 8in. 4/3

THE KING.

6in. 1/6
 7in. 1/9
 8in. 2/6

THE SHAMROCK.

6in. 1/9
 7in. 2/3
 8in. 3/-

THE MELBOURNE.

6in. 2/9
 7in. 3/9
 8in. 5/-

THE IMPERIAL.

6in. 1/6
 7in. 1/9
 8in. 2/3
 9in. 3/-

ANDERSON'S SPECIAL BULB FIBRE, 4d. lb.; 2/- 7 lbs.; 3/6 14 lbs.

HYACINTHS

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

CULTURE IN THE OPEN GARDEN.—Hyacinths prefer a good sandy loam, enriched with old stable manure; peaty soils also suit them if well drained, or peat mixed with loamy or sandy soil grows them splendidly; do not succeed in dry soil. They should be planted in rows or in clumps 6 to 12 in. apart, and the crown of the bulb must be covered with at least an inch of soil. If the shoot, when it comes through the ground, shows an inclination to open and reveal the flower buds which it encloses, cover it up at once with an inverted flower-pot, the object being to draw the flower stem from the bulb while it is enclosed in the leaves, and before the flower is exposed to the sun. If this is not done, it sometimes happens that the flower begins to colour when only a portion of it has appeared, and the beauty of the spike is thus lost. Allow the flower-pot to remain until the flower stem is well through and above ground; then remove it, and fine spikes will be secured. The bulbs must be lifted when they have done flowering and their foliage has died down.

HYACINTHS GROWN IN POTS are very beautiful. Plant in 6 in. pots, in rich, loamy, sandy or peaty soil, well mixed; drain the pots well, place them in a shady or dark place until shoots appear above ground, and water sparingly, but when in full growth give a liberal allowance.

TO GROW HYACINTHS IN WATER. (Glasses for this purpose, see below.) Place the Hyacinths in the glass sufficiently filled with water to allow the base of the bulb barely to touch it, and place them in a dark cupboard for about three weeks, until the roots are well started and the shoot is at least half an inch long; then remove them by degrees to a well-lighted position in the room near the window, and as close to the glass as possible. Renew the water once a week, and keep it filled up to the base of the bulb only. Single varieties are best for water culture.

HYACINTHS GROWN IN BULB FIBRE are most interesting, and make lovely plants, spikes often 9 in. long; they are very easily grown, and do well in this climate. For cultural directions, see inside Front Cover.

Double Hyacinths

9d. each, 8s. 6d. doz.

RED AND SHADES OF RED.

LORD ANSON—Dark.
LORD WELLINGTON—Pink and white.
NOBLE PAR MERITE—Deep rose.
PRINCESS ALEXANDRA—Bright pink.
SIR WALTER SCOTT—Pink and white.

BLUE AND SHADES OF BLUE.

BLOKSBERG—Porcelain; choice.
DELICATE—Porcelain, very fine.
GENERAL KOHLER—Light, very fine.
GENERAL ANTINCK—Pale.
LORD NELSON—Deep porcelain.

WHITE AND SHADES OF WHITE.

BOUQUET ROYAL—Pure white.
PRINCESS ALICE—Pure white.
PRINCE OF WATERLOO—Blush white.
TRIUMPH—Blush.

YELLOW AND SHADES OF YELLOW.

GOETHE—Fine light yellow.
SOVEREIGN—Firm, good spike.
SUNFLOWER—Salmon yellow.

HYACINTH

Bedding Hyacinths

SUPERB MIXTURE, 4s. 6d. doz.,
30s. 100.

Most suitable either for massing
in beds or borders.

Single Hyacinths, 8d. each, 7s. 6d. doz.

RED AND SHADES OF RED.

ELDORADO—Bright crimson.
GENERAL PELISSIER—Dark, early.
GERTRUDE—Shaded salmon.
GIGANTEA—Blush.
LORD DERBY—Dark red, early.
MONITOR—Beautiful deep pink.
MARIA CORNELIA—Pale, very early.
MADAME HODSON—Pink, good truss.
ROBERT STEIGER—Bright crimson, large truss.
WILLIAM THE FIRST—Brilliant carmine.

YELLOW AND SHADES OF YELLOW.

BALL OF GOLD—Fine truss.
BIRD OF PARADISE—Rich yellow.
FLEUR D'OR—Fine, pale shade.
MACMAHON—Pure yellow.
YELLOW HAMMER—Rich yellow.

Roman Hyacinths (Early White).

4d. each, 3s. 6d. doz.
Its pure white and deliciously-scented flowers render this variety most attractive. It makes a very pretty show when grown in pots; the spikes are small, but very pretty—4 or 5 in a 6 in. pot.

WHITE AND SHADES OF WHITE.

ALBERTINE—Pure white, fine truss.
ALBA SUPERBISSIMA—Pure white.
BARONESS VON THUYLL—Large, handsome truss; fine.
GRAND VANQUIER—Pure white, large truss.
L'INNOCENCE—Pure white; good.
MADAM VAN DER HOOP—Blush white.
MR. PLIMSOL—Beautiful white.

BLUE AND SHADES OF BLUE.

BARON VON THUYLL—Dark blue.
CHARLES DICKENS—Pale blue.
CZAR PETER—Porcelain, fine truss.
GRAND MAITRE—Porcelain blue, large spike.
JOHAN—Light blue, very fine.
LOUIS VAN HOUTTE—Light mauve.
MIMOSA—Dark purple, very distinct, almost black.

Hyacinth Glasses

Supplied for the purpose of growing and flowering Hyacinth Bulbs in water as a drawing-room ornament.

Various colours, 8d. each, 7s. doz., postage extra.

BRASS HYACINTH SUPPORTS,

4d. each, postage extra.



HYACINTH—WHITE ROMAN.



AMARYLLIS FORMOSISSIMA.

NEW AMARYLLIS

(HIPPEASTRUM)

Australian - Raised Hybrids.

PLANT JANUARY TO FEBRUARY.

The bulbs of these glorious flowers, raised by H. H. B. Bradley, Esq., Grantham, North Sydney, the well-known specialist in these flowers, are the result of many years of most careful and painstaking hybridising and selecting, and we are distributing them under special arrangement with Mr. Bradley.

The named varieties are exceptionally fine, and all who have seen them at the various Shows declare them to be in the front rank of these beautiful bulbous plants.

The unnamed Hybrids are special value, many being almost equal in value to the named varieties.

The bulbs should be planted in rich, well-worked soil, and the neck of bulb left above the ground. Water freely in dry weather.

New Hybrid Amaryllis

(HIPPEASTRUM).

UNNAMED HYBRIDS. These are Exceptional Value.

DARK HYBRIDS.—Superb mixture. 3/- each or 30/- per doz.

LIGHT HYBRIDS.—Superb mixture. 3/- each or 30/- per doz.

WHITE STRIPED.—Superb mixture. 3/- each or 30/- per doz.

AUSTRALIAN-NAMED HYBRIDS 10/6 to £5/5/- each.

(List on application).

The above Prices do not include Postage, which is extra.

Amaryllis Varieties.

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

BELLADONNA—This splendid species is very variable in size and colour, producing variously-shaded flowers from almost white to the deepest pink; they thrive best in light soil. 6d. each, 5s. doz.; 9d. each, 7/6 doz., post free.

FORMOSISSIMA (Sprekelia). The Jacobean Lily.—Showy bulbous plants, with beautiful brilliant crimson flowers. A handsome border plant. 1s. each.

KERMESIMUM. Terra-cotta. 1s. each.

VITTATA (Hippeastrum) **HYBRIDS**—These produce flower stems from 18in. to 2ft., surmounted by remarkably handsome, large heads of trumpet-shaped flowers. Fine border plants of easy culture. 1s. each.

Ixia (The African Corn Lily).

PLANT MARCH TO MAY.

A charming family of hardy flowering plants; flowers are scarlet, lavender, white or green, on light, graceful stems, produced in great profusion. Any light soil will grow them. They should be planted in clumps or in rows four inches apart.

CRATEROIDES—Rich cerise scarlet, early, and greatly valued for cutting. 3d. each, 2s. doz.

MIXED—All colours. 1s. 6d. doz., 8s. 6d. 100, 75s. 1000.

NAMED VARIETIES—A splendid assortment. 3d. each, 2s. doz.

VRIDIFLORA—Green flowered, charming variety. 3d. each, 2s. 6d. doz.

THREE
EACH
OF
TWELVE
NAMED
IXIA
FOR
5/6.

Jonquil.

PLANT MARCH TO MAY.

These are often confused with Polyanthus Narcissus. They are, however, quite distinct. The flowers are pure yellow in colour only, and much smaller in size. They are deliciously fragrant, very early, and last a long time.

CAMPERNELLI—2d. each, 1/6 doz.

DOUBLE.—Yellow. 4d. each, 3s. doz.

RUGILOSUS—Rich yellow; a most charming variety. 3d. each, 2s. 6d. doz.

SINGLE—The true sweet-scented Jonquil. 1s. 6d. doz.

GROW YOUR BULBS IN FIBRE

See Inside Front Cover.



JONQUIL (Single).

IRIS.

GERMAN—Plant March to June. An exceedingly large, handsome variety. They succeed best in moist situations, as it must have a free supply of water during blooming. 9d. each, 7s. 6d. doz. Postage extra.

KAEMPFERI (Japanese Flag Iris)—Plant April to August. For size and richness of colour the Japanese Iris are unequalled, with an indescribable mass of colouring, flowers often measuring from 6 to 8 in. across. They grow to a height of 2ft., and must have a moist situation; with light, rich soil, swampy land will grow them well. 1s. each, 9s. doz. Postage extra.

PAVONIA (Peacock Iris). Plant February to May. A marvel of beauty, having slender stems one foot in length, supporting lilac flowers with blue spot on each petal. 4d. each, 3s. doz.

LORTETI—Plant April to June. This is considered the most beautiful Iris yet known; standards white, fall white and crimson purple; very distinct and free. 3s. 6d. each.

SUSIANA (The Mourning Iris)—Plant March to June. A distinct and most beautiful variety; flowers large, with winged petals surrounding those enclosing the centre of the flower. Ground colour pale grey, lined and veined with dark brown, resembling tracery of the finest lace. It has been named the "Mourning Iris," because of its sombre colour, but to many that only adds to the charm of its beauty. 1s. 6d. each.

SPANISH (Orchid Iris)—Plant February to May. The flowers are produced on slender stems about a foot high, bearing two or three flowers each. These are most fantastically shaped and of beautiful colours, yellow, bronze and blue, with beautiful shades and markings. The flowers, when cut, will last a long time in water, as the buds continue to open. They will thrive in the open or partially-shaded places, and should be planted in clumps. Any average soil will grow them if well drained.

SPLENDID MIXTURE—All shades. 3d. each, 2s. 6d. doz.

Liliums.

Those marked * Plant March to May; others May to June.

The beauty of form, the chaste delicacy of the white blooming varieties, Candidum and Longiflorum, and the magnificent colours of Auratum and Lancifolium render these of the greatest importance as summer blooming plants. They will grow in any good garden soil, provided it is well broken up and drained, but they delight in light, fibrous, peaty soil when it is obtainable. By planting the proper varieties a display can be obtained all through the summer.

AURATUM (Golden-rayed Lily of Japan) Flowers from 8 to 10 in. across; ivory white, thickly studded with crimson spots, and a bright golden band through centre of petal. 2s. each. Extra large bulbs, specially selected. 2s. 6d. each.

***LONGIFLORUM** (HARRISI, True Easter Lily). A most lovely pure white Lily, with long, graceful tube-shaped flowers produced in profusion on the crest of an upright stem. Without doubt the finest Trumpet Lily. 9d. each.

CROCEUM (Cottager's Orange Lily)—Orange, freely spotted black; showy. 1s. each.

***CANDIDUM** (Madonna Lily)—Single white; very fragrant. 9d. each.

HENRYI—Orange yellow, with handsome foliage; flowers freely produced on branching head. Hardy. 6ft. 3s. 6d. each.

LANCIFOLIUM ALBUM—Pure white, recurved. 9d. each.

LANCIFOLIUM MAGNIFICUM—Rich crimson purple, heavily spotted. 1s. each.

LANCIFOLIUM RUBRUM—White, spotted red, flowers recurved. 9d. each.

PARDALINUM (Type)—Scarlet, shading to yellow, spotted purple brown; very handsome. 9d. each.

PARDALINUM BOURGAEI—Bright crimson, shading to rich yellow, freely spotted maroon; flowers abundant, large and beautiful. 6ft. 1s. each.

TIGRINUM FLORE PLENO (Double Tiger Lily). Orange, spotted black. 9d. each.

TIGRINUM (Tiger Lily). Orange, spotted black. 6d. each.

(For collection of Liliums, see page 12.)



LILIUM.

Lachenalia. PLANT MARCH TO MAY.

TRICOLOR—Spotted leaves, yellow flowers, margined green and red.

QUADRICOLOR—Red and yellow. These are elegant little bulbous plants, with tubular bells in short spikes; very effective if grown in a wire basket. 6d. each, 5s. doz.

Montbretias. PLANT APRIL TO JULY.

Extremely hardy free-growing plants, which flower profusely when thoroughly established. The flower stems are from 2½ to 3ft. in height, and gracefully arched, and the colours are charming—bright orange, golden yellow, bright vermilion, and rose.

NAMED VARIETIES—Four kinds. 3d. each, 3s. doz.

IN FINE MIXTURE—3d. each, 2s. 6d. doz.

Muscari. PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

BOTRYOIDES (The Blue Grape Hyacinth)—3d. each, 2/- doz.

CONICUM (Heavenly Blue)—Flowers rich, bright blue, sweet-scented. 4d. each, 3/- doz.

Pancratium. PLANT MARCH TO JULY.

Beautiful pure white flowers, exceedingly fragrant. Water freely during the growing season. 1s. each.

Lily of the Valley. (CONVALLARIA).

1s. each, 10s. doz. Postage extra.

PLANT APRIL TO AUGUST.

Morphixia Paniculata.

PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

This beautiful little flowering bulb has the same graceful habit as the Ixia, but is more dwarf, with tubular flowers of a soft red-buff colour; very beautiful, and useful for cutting; synonymous with Ixia Longiflora. 2d. each, 1s. 6d. doz.



MONTBRETIA.

RANUNCULUS

A LOVELY BULBOUS FLOWER

PLANT MARCH TO JUNE.

We very strongly recommend the beautiful Ranunculus as one of the most charming of our spring-flowering plants; the flowers are very double, and sometimes four inches across; a bed of them in full bloom is a glowing mass of colour. They prefer rich loamy soil, but will grow in any average land if well enriched. Plant at least six inches apart, and the ground made firm. *Plant claws downwards.*

Special Culture. See Inside Front Cover.

- TURBAN BLACK**—1s. doz.; 5s. 100.
TURBAN CARMINE—A beautiful shade. 1s. doz.; 5s. 100.
TURBAN GRANDIFLORA—Fine crimson. 1s. doz.; 5s. 100.
TURBAN GRANDIFLORA VARIEGATA—Striped. 1s. doz.; 5s. 100.
TURBAN MERVEILLEUSE—Yellow and Orange. 1s. doz.; 5s. 100.
TURBAN SCARLET—1s. doz.; 5s. 100.
TURBAN SOUCI DORE—Orange spotted. 1s. doz.; 5s. 100.
TURBAN WHITE—1s. doz.; 5s. 100.
TURBAN YELLOW—1s. doz.; 5s. 100.

Twelve each of the above nine varieties for 6/6



RANUNCULUS TURBAN.

Our Daffodil & Flowering Bulb Collections
are Splendid Value.

Nerine.

PLANT MARCH TO MAY.

A very handsome plant; the flower stalks are 9 to 12 inches high, crowned with umbels of bright red flowers with long curved stamens; charming.

JAPONICA (Japanese Spider Plant). Purplish red, free bloomer. 6d. each; 4s. doz.

PLANTII—Deep pink, very beautiful. 1s. 6d. each.

SARNIENSIS (Guernsey Lily). Belongs to the Amaryllis tribe; thrives well in the open ground; flowers a pale salmon colour. 1s. each.

Ornithogalum.

PLANT FEBRUARY TO JUNE.

ARABICUM—A strong-growing, showy plant with large bunches of flowers produced on tall stems; colour white, with dark centre; very hardy. 3d. each; 2s. doz.

THYRSOIDES ALBUM—An exceedingly beautiful white flower suitable for table or church decoration, lasts a long time in water. 1s. each; 10s. doz.

Scilla—Wood Hyacinth.

PLANT MARCH TO MAY.

A beautiful little spring-blooming bulb, produced on short stem; dwarf and exquisitely beautiful. Wood Hyacinths will thrive under fir trees where few other plants will grow.

CAMPANULATA—Blue, on tall spikes. 3d. each; 2s. doz.

CAMPANULATA ALBA—Pure white. 3d. each; 2s. doz.

PERUVIANA—giant, blue; very beautiful. 6d. each; 5/- doz.

Ranunculus Asiaticus.

COLONIAL-GROWN BULBS.

This beautiful variety is more varied in colour than the popular Shirley Poppy, which it somewhat resembles. They are both double and single varieties; for hardy spring flowers few things equal to them. 1s. 6d. doz.; 7s. 6d. 100.

Sparaxis.

PLANT MARCH TO MAY.

MIXED—Embracing every shade and beautifully marked; for their refined colour and graceful habit, Sparaxis never fails to win admiration; they are of easy culture; dwarf, 6in. 2d. each, 1s. 6d. doz., 7s. 6d. 100.

PULCHERRIMA (Dierama).

Very beautiful species, known as "Fairy Bells"; produces stems 3 to 4 feet long, with pendulous bell-shaped flowers; quite distinct from the ordinary Sparaxis. 6d. each; 5/- doz.

Snowflake.

(Leucojum).

PLANT MARCH TO MAY.

SNOWFLAKE AESTIVUM—A beautiful hardy bulb of the Snowdrop type, which it strongly resembles; the petals are prettily tipped with green; it does well in almost any soil or situation. 1/- doz.; 5/- 100.

GIANT SNOWFLAKE (Pulchellum). Produces elegant drooping white flowers, very large bells standing well above the foliage; quite superior to the preceding variety. 3d. each; 2/6 doz.



SNOWFLAKE.

Anderson & Co. Ltd. for Seeds, Plants and Bulbs

TULIPS

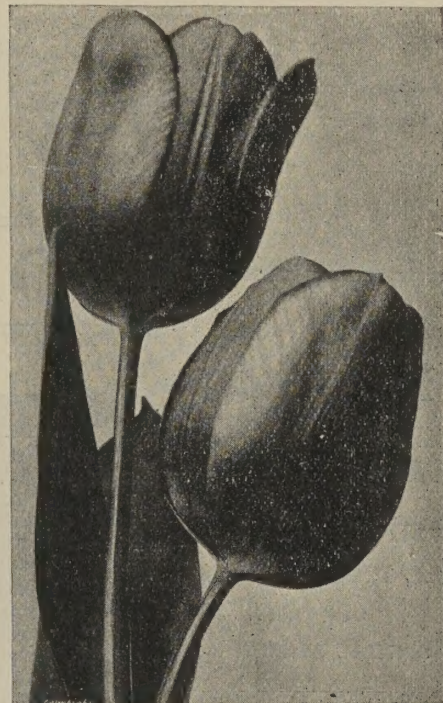


PLANT
MARCH TO MAY.

This genus of old favourite flowers can be grown in parts of our State with great success, and flowered the first season after replanting. They prefer a rich sandy loam, but any ordinary land can be enriched by the addition of plenty of old stable manure to grow them successfully; if the soil is inclined to be stiff, the addition of sand would be serviceable. The cooler districts of our State will grow them admirably, but they will do fairly well in other parts if a cool or shady position is selected and plenty of water given, should the weather be dry during the growing season.

SINGLE, MIXED—Splendid variety of colour. 2s. doz., 12s. 6d. 100.

DARWIN, MIXED—Too much cannot be said in praise of this class of Tulip. They excel in brilliancy and perfect form of flower. Their tall stems place them in first favour as a cut flower. 4d. each, 3s. 6d. doz.



TULIP.

Tritonia. PLANT MARCH TO JUNE.

These, in appearance, are not unlike miniature Gladioli, the colours are soft and very pleasing. Free flowering and easily cultivated.

LINEATA—Salmon red. 2d. each, 1s. 6d. doz.

MIXED—Choice range of colours. 2d. each, 1s. 6d. doz.

POLLUX—Creamy white. 2d. each, 1s. 6d. doz.

Tigridia. PLANT MAY TO JULY.

Few bulbous plants are more generally admired when in bloom than Tigridias. The gorgeously coloured individual blooms last but one day, but are produced in quick succession on the same stem for several weeks.

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CONCHIFLORA—Yellow and red spotted. 6d. each, 5s. doz.

GRANDIFLORA ALBA (White Tiger Flower)—White, spotted crimson. 6d. each, 5s. doz.

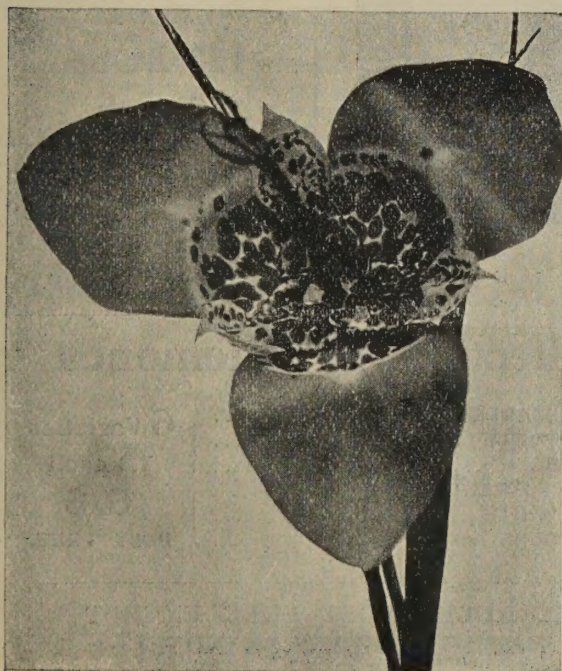
PAVONIA (The Tiger Flower), so called from the peculiar markings of its beautiful single crimson flowers, which are spotted with yellow; very hardy; height 10 to 12in. 6d. each, 5s. doz.

Vallota Purpurea (THE SCARBOROUGH LILY).

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Instructions for growing Bulbs in Bowls, Inside Front Cover



TIGRIDIA.

Watsonia (BUGLE LILY).

PLANT MARCH TO MAY.

COCCINEA—Orange red. 6d. each; 5s. 6d. doz.

"UNIQUE"—This beautiful variety is quite distinct in habit and form to "O'Brieni." The spike resembles that of a miniature Gladioli, the flowers growing closely to the stem; the colour is a pale heliotrope, striped magenta. A decided acquisition. 6d. each, 5s. 6d. doz.

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DOUBLE TALL, "THE PEARL".	
SINGLE TALL	

Zephyranthes. PLANT FEBRUARY TO MAY.

A pretty little bulbous plant, belonging to the family of Amaryllis.

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- 6 Narcissi—Paper white; exquisite.
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- 12 Tritonias—Free flowering and bright.
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- 1 Calla Maculata Alba.
- 2 Amaryllis Belladonna.
- 2 Sparaxis Pulcherrima.
- 2 Chlidanthus Fragrans.
- 1 Crinum.
- 3 Montbretia.
- 1 Lilium.
- 1 Tuberose.

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